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The China Mail.

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THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
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of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) in any
part of the world \$3
per annum.

No. 17,149.

號六月五年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1918.

午戊次歲年七國民華中

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SCOTCH WHISKY.**
SOLE AGENTS.
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.**
WHICH ARE THE ASSURANCE OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,567.
1—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
2—Fire Fund \$3,857,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account \$20,230

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department \$37,539
Other Receipts \$76,949

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

3.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander's Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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TELEPHONE MODERATE
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Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

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over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
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Wharf Office, Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Repairs finished on application. **WONG PING WA, Manager**
Hongkong, April 4, 1918.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—
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YEE SANG FAT CO.
Just Arrived
RAIN COATS
Waterproof Guaranteed
ALSO
UMBRELLAS
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Gent's Waterproof
BROWN BOOTS
at \$15.00 Pair.
YEE SANG FAT CO.,
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
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MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR

THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

**LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS AT
DIFFERENT POINTS.**

**BRITISH AND FRENCH
PROGRESS.**

London, May 4,
10.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:
The enemy's bombardment this morning southward and south-eastward of Ypres was vigorously returned by the British and French artillery. No attacks developed.
Infantry fighting was confined to local engagements at different points. In the successful minor operations carried out on the night of the 3rd in a single sector we took 40 prisoners.

We completely repulsed an attempted local attack under cover of a heavy artillery barrage early this morning southward of Loos.

The French progressed in the L'Ocre sector and took 40 prisoners. The British, on the right of the French, also progressed in the neighbourhood of Meteren.

WARFARE IN THE AIR.

BRITISH AVIATORS BUSY.

London, May 5,
12.25 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

The good visibility of the 3rd assisted the co-operation of our aeroplanes with the artillery. Bombing was carried out with the utmost vigour. Over 20 tons of bombs were dropped on the Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations; and at Estaires, Marcel-Cave, Menin, Compiègne and Middelkerke.

There was fierce fighting throughout the day.

We brought down 28 German machines and drove down five.

Our anti-aircraft guns shot down three within our lines.

Eleven of ours are missing.

Our night-fliers, despite the mist and bad weather, dropped two tons of bombs on the Chaulnes-Juiville railway junction.

All our machines returned.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

**LIVELY FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH-
WEST.**

London, May 4,
6.20 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—
In the south-west lively fighting continues.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

TURKISH ASSAULTS REPULSED.

ENEMY PUSHED BACK.

London, May 4.

A Palestine official report states:—
Fighting continued throughout the 2nd instant, eastward of the Jordan and southward of Esalt. The enemy who crossed the river at Jisr Damik, was driven back.

Our Air Service attacked and bombed the troops and the rolling-stock on the Hedjaz Railway in the vicinity of Amman and Wadiah, southward of Esalt. Two of our machines did not return.

During the night of the 2nd and the morning of the 3rd the enemy renewed his attacks on Esalt from the north-east and north with considerable reinforcements.

Both attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Both attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

**MR LLOYD GEORGE
INTERVIEWED.**

**BRITISH ARMY'S MESSAGE TO THE
PEOPLE.**

"BE OF GOOD CHEER; WE
ARE ALL RIGHT."

London, May 4.

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed by

Reuter, was asked his impressions of his visit to the Army. He said:—

"I saw Generalissimo Foch, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Petain, General Pershing, General Sir Julian Byng, General Rawlinson and other officers of the Higher Command. They were all very confident. I also saw a very large number of regimental officers and soldiers, who have actually been in the fighting-line during the last six weeks. They had very strenuous work and their confidence was also amazing. I met no pacifists and pessimists among them. They could not in the least understand the wrangles in certain quarters in England, which seemed to proceed on the assumption that they had been defeated and that the only question of importance was as to who was to blame. Apart from the mishap in the first few days, which they all recognised, they were confident that they were winning and inflicting great losses on the enemy."

Mr. Lloyd George continued:—

"When the enemy get ground, the Generals said, we make them pay an enormous price. In these offensives, the Generals said, 'You can always buy land if you are prepared to pay the purchase price, but the cost for the Germans is great and increasing.' The Generals are certain that the Germans would soon be sorry that they had committed themselves to these attacks, even if they were not already so."

That was the general feeling the Premier found among the men in all ranks of the British and French Armies.

Asked what about the American Army, the Premier said a good number were already there. Many more will pour in steadily during May.

The French, who saw their fighting in the battle lower down the line, said they were first-class fighting material, full of courage and resource, and very keen. The Germans have rendered at least two great services to the Allied cause. They have accelerated the advent of the American troops and made the unity of Command at last a reality.

The French and British were fighting in close comradeship, each with a full appreciation of the qualities of the other. The message I bring from the British Army to the people at home is 'to be of good cheer. We are all right.'

**OPERATIONS AGAINST BALUCHI
TRIBE.**

**CHIEF EXPRESSES
CONTRITION.**

London, May 4.

The Press Bureau states:—

The operations against the Maris have been successfully concluded. The Government terms were announced to the Khan on the 2nd and signed by the Maris chief and the tribal headmen.

The former, on behalf of himself and the tribe, expressed contrition and guaranteed in future to be of good behaviour.

The withdrawal of the troops from the Maris country has commenced.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF MEMBERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Grand View of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, May 4, 1918. 387

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock noon April 27th to 12 o'clock noon May 11th.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 26, 1918. 388

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918. 382

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 29, 1918. 387

DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silver-fish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,

J. N. MEETA,
Agent.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.
315

"REGAL"

RECORDS.

- 7330 Punjab March ... Band
Flash of Steel March ... "
The Whistler and His Dog (Descriptive) ... "
Oh, you Women (Humorous March) ... "
7183 Under the Palms ... "
Blue Eyes ... "
7387 Jamie's Patrol ... "
Merry Musicians March ... "
7187 Rock of Ages ... "
Nearer my God to Thee ... "

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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INTIMATIONS

LOST.

IN KOWLOON, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX". Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1 Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, May 2, 1918. 389

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to

X. Y. Z.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

WANTED.

EUROPEAN LADY, resident or daily, to look after 2 children of 7 and 8 years.

Apply—
Mrs. GALE,
109 The Park.
Hongkong Mar. 23, 1918. 282

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A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.
We supply Biscuit Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

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ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Face and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

THE THERAPION
THERAPION

ANGLO-SINGAPOREAN MEDICINE CO., LTD.

"EMBASSY"

TOBACCO



A
High-
Class
Mixture

Packed
in
1 lb. Air-Tight
Tins.

If you haven't had just THE tobacco for
YOUR PIPE try

"EMBASSY"

Stocked by all Tobacconists.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ITEMS FROM MANY SOURCES.

A COURAGEOUS SHIP MASTER.

The King has decorated a Leith shipmaster in recognition of his courage on the occasion of an encounter with a submarine cruiser. The latter's torpedo missed the steamer, whereupon a brisk shell-fire began at two miles range. The merchantman put out of action the submarine's after gun, but suffered damage to her bow. No one was injured until the fight had lasted an hour, when a shell from the submarine penetrated three bulkheads and the main deck. It buried itself in a spare bunker, and did not explode, but the splinter broke the legs of the passenger and a steward. Half an hour later the submarine retired. It remained on the surface, being probably unable to submerge.

GERMAN CREW'S INHUMANITY.

The captain and five men, the only survivors of the eighteen members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Havna, tell a shocking story of the brutality of a U-boat crew. The Havna was heavily laden and she foundered immediately after she had been torpedoed. There was no time to get out lifeboats. The submarine came alongside the wreckage to which the captain and the five men were clinging, and asked the name of the vessel. The Germans refused the captain's appeal to help them into an upturned boat some distance away, but went alongside another party and spoke to which the captain and spoke off. The captain's party on the following day reached the upturned boat, and, having righted her, got aboard. An American destroyer picked up the boat after 7 men had suffered 50 hours exposure. All of them were badly frost bitten.

EX-TSAR AND THE ENTENTE.

Information in the possession of the French Government agrees with the statement by Sir George Buchanan that the ex-Czar of Russia on the eve of his abdication did not favour a separate peace with Germany.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

peace with Germany. The ex-Czar consistently gave the French ambassador the same assurance, he gave Sir George Buchanan. Moreover, he handed to Sir Viviani, French Minister of Justice, in April, 1916, an autograph letter to President Poincaré declaring that the two countries were more closely united and more firmly decided than ever to coordinate their joint efforts as to render these more effective, each placing its maximum means in the service of the common cause. He hoped that MM. Viviani and Thomas, who were then visiting Russia, would carry back the conviction that Russia, within the scope of material possibilities, would not shrink from any sacrifice for the speedy triumph of the Allies.

BELGIUM AND COURLAND IN PAN-GERMAN EYES.

German reading of history is admirably exemplified by references to the Baltic provinces, which one finds scattered up and down the German Press. According to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, for example, Courland has really been a German province since 1199, when it was conquered by the Teutonic Order. For more than a century, German intelligence built up the land, and it was until "our everlasting vice—treachery and disunion"—got the upper hand that first the Poles and then the Russians tore "this German land from us," and compelled it to submit to the Russian lash. The *Rundschau* writes: "Once again, has the German sword secured this ancient German frontier region, our north-east march, where for centuries the nobles German blood has been poured out on the watch. There are sections of our people who would regard it as sacrilege were these lands finally joined on to the German Empire. They are the same people, who find no strong word of defiance when the Frenchman, with impudent forehead, romances about his rights in a truly German land stolen from us in our weakness."

THE TROUBLE IN THE INTERIOR

Is quickly remedied by Pinkettes, the little gentle-as-nature laxatives, which neither gripe nor purge.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, Sick headaches, regulate the liver, clear the complexion, and aid the appetite. Of chemists, also post free 20 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Seaboard Road, Shanghai.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

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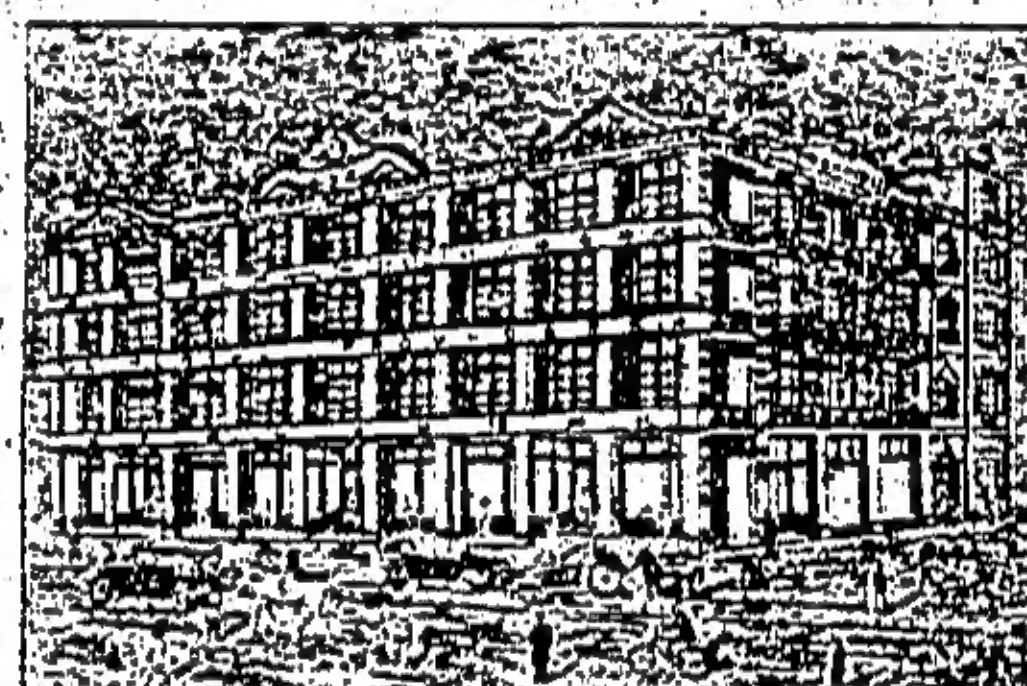
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Modern, up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

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NAMES OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT OF TIDE	RISE OF TIDE
1. WLOON	200	40	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
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No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	10	10

TRADE OFFICE: KOWLOON

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

SUNDAY'S CABLES

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

LOCAL FIGHTING NEAR VILLERS.

London, May 3, 10.30 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We, in co-operation with the French, took prisoners in local fighting southward of Villers Bretonneux. The enemy's artillery was active northward of Albert.

London, May 3, 12.35 p.m.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Local fighting was to our advantage on the night of the 2nd inst., in the neighbourhood of Villers Bretonneux.

We successfully raided the south of Arras and to the east of St. Venant, capturing prisoners and five machine-guns.

Reciprocal artillery firing was active during the night between Givenchy and Nippe Forest, in the neighbourhood of L'Core and southward of Ypres.

VIOLENT FIRING ON FRENCH FRONT.

PRISONERS BROUGHT BACK.

London, May 3, 4.40 p.m.
A French communiqué states:—
There was violent mutual bombardment south of Villers Bretonneux.

A successful minor operation was carried out on the 2nd, in which we attacked the positions between Hailles and Castel and seized Hill 82 and the wood skirting the Aves, capturing 100 prisoners.

Our reconnoitring troops were particularly active at Woevre, and in Lorraine, bringing back prisoners.

ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS DISPERSED.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 4, 1.55 a.m.
A French communiqué states:—
There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing north and south of the Aves and right of the Meuse.

Our artillery dispersed enemy concentrations south of Villers Bretonneux and towards Caesal.

During the 2nd inst., eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 12 were compelled to descend to their own lines. 27,000 kilograms of projectiles were dropped on stations, bivouacs, cantonments in Han, Nesle, Chaumes, St. Quentin and Fismes; also 8,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped on enemy establishments at Bethel and the railway stations at Asfeld-la-Ville.

GENERALISSIMO FOCH OPTIMISTIC.

FRENCH PREMIER QUESTIONED ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, May 4.
M. Clemenceau (the Premier), questioned regarding the results of the inter-Allied Council, expressed satisfaction at the situation at the Front. M. Clemenceau said: "Generalissimo Foch, is optimistic. That is all I can say."

CANADA'S RESOLVE TO HELP MOTHER COUNTRY.

QUEBEC IN FAVOUR OF CONSCRIPTION.

OTTAWA, May 4.

The tone of the Quebec newspapers during the last few days indicates a resignation to conscription in that province, but an incident in the House of Commons yesterday, even more emphatically indicates the changed attitude of the population towards the Government's policy of maintaining Canada's Army at the front at a full strength.

The Hon. Mr. Limieux, a vigorous and influential opponent of conscription, said he had been asked by the President of the Committee of the Royal Flying Corps in Quebec city to communicate to the House the following: "It may interest the country to know that applications for admission into the Royal Flying Corps are pouring in from Quebec and rural districts by able and well-educated young men belonging to good families." The message was cheered.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

\$15,000,000,000 FOR IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 4.
Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, has submitted to the Senate Military Committee his estimates of approximately \$15,000,000,000 for an immediate programme.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF GERMANY'S FINANCES.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITIES PRESSED.

ZURICH, May 4.

A gloomy picture of Germany's finances is drawn by the Industrial Union of Saxony, one of the greatest industrial organisations in Germany, in a manifesto supporting the demand for war indemnities. The manifesto says the war has added 14,800,000,000 marks to the peace time expenditure of 4,900,000,000.

It continues: "This total would absorb 60 per cent. of the whole of the national income. Capitalised at 5 per cent. the national debt would then amount to 892,000,000,000 marks, or more than the entire pre-war national wealth of Germany. Such a burden would completely paralyse our production and all our spirit and enterprise, and completely ruin our economic life. Our loss are

considerably better off in this respect. They need entertain no such apprehensions as their own countries and Colonial possessions afford rich natural sources of valuable raw materials and millions of workers, while Germany is dependent on herself and, even if she gained Colonies, she cannot reckon on any immediate profit from them."

GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE EXPLAINED.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, May 4.

Lord Robert Cecil interviewed by Reuter regarding the reported coming German peace offensive, said, personally, he always expected this as the immediate consequence of the Western offensive. It was evidently part of the enemy plan, but he thought it was mainly intended for "home" consumption. He was of the opinion that the general idea of the Germans was to continue fighting in the West until they completely and commercially controlled the East. They hoped to establish themselves impregnable in Russia, so that by means of Germanophil Government and Russia's resources and rich potentialities, Germany may fight the world evermore and be unconquerable.

Germany was aiming to build up the people's spirits by holding out hopes of plentiful Russian supplies. Lord Cecil believed that "if the Germans have to rely on their own resources they know that they cannot endure very much longer. This explains the plan of a big peace offensive, if they cannot knock out the Allies." The peace offensive, he said, would likely be directed very largely against Great Britain in the shape of offer, which Germany deems would be attractive to us. Germany would then impress upon its people regarding German moderation, but such offers would not approach anything we can look at and, anyhow, would not intend peace.

ALLIED AVIATORS PREVENT TRANSPORT OF GRAVEL.

BOATS CARRYING MATERIALS TO GERMAN FRONT SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.

News from The Hague states that the Allied aviators sank 23 Belgian boats in a single day, laden with gravel and crushed stone for the German front, and are daily destroying others.

They also destroyed two piers at Luxembourg and a bridge at Namur. The roads are so cut up that the Germans find it difficult to bring sufficient material to fill up the craters in them.

THE DAMAGE TO ZEEBRUGGE.

REPAIRED WITH ACTIVITY BY GERMANS.

LONDON, May 3.

Reuter learns that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavouring to repair the damage to Zeebrugge. The channel still remains blocked, and will likely remain so for a considerable time.

Apart from the two sunken concrete ships at the entrance, the position of the *Thetis* at the edge of the shoal is likely to greatly increase dredging operations, which are necessary to prevent the harbour from being silted up.

An interesting fact has just been published that Viscount Jellicoe, while First Sea Lord, passed the plans for and approved the Zeebrugge and Ostend enterprises.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MEETINGS.

ATTENDED BY ALLIED MINISTERS AND GENERALS.

LONDON, May 3.

The Press Bureau states:—Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner have returned from France, where they attended the meetings of the fifth session of the Supreme War Council.

The meetings were also attended by M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando and the Allies' Naval and Military advisers, including Generalissimo Foch, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Pershing and General Petain.

EGYPT'S STRIKING GENEROSITY.

£3,000,000 CONTRIBUTION TO WAR EXPENSES.

The Government has gratefully accepted Egypt's offer to immediately contribute £3,000,000 towards the war expenditure, and also to provide a further £500,000 in the new Budget.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONFERS WITH HOME RULE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, May 4.

Mr. Lloyd George, immediately on his return from France, met the Rt. Hon. Walter Long and the Committee drafting the Home Rule Bill, and discussed the clauses concerning Ulster and Customs finance, on which disagreement had arisen. The conference was prolonged.

The *Daily Mail* believes that a basis of adjustment has been reached. It is hoped that the measure will be introduced before Whitsuntide.

The *Times* states that Lord Midleton has declined to participate in the new Irish Government.

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRADE.

THE COMMITTEES' RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, May 3.

The report of the English, Scotch and Irish Committees on the State purchase and control of the liquor trade states that all the Committees propose definite terms for the purchase of liquor interests. The cost of the acquisition appears to be between £400,000,000 to £500,000,000. All the reports affirm that the principle of purchase should be on the basis of pre-war profits at pre-war rates of capitalisation.

The English Committee recommends that the sum thus reached should be written down to the standard of the capital values prevailing when the purchase transaction is completed, and that a special Government guaranteed stock should be issued, the cash value of which will be equal to the sum so adjusted.

The Scottish and Irish Committees reserve the form of payment for the further consideration by the Government.

All the reports include the export trade as subject of acquisition and all propose to exclude the Allied trades, also most hotels, clubs, railway and refreshment rooms, theatre bars, passenger ship bars, dining cars and the non-liquor part of mixed businesses.

CONTROLLER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A NEW POST THAT GIVES SATISFACTION.

LONDON, May 4.

Sir Gordon Nairne has been appointed Controller of the Bank of England.

The new post is equivalent to that of General Manager. The papers comment on the appointment with satisfaction, marking a very important development and giving the present Governor and Deputy Governor greater freedom for their responsibilities and labour attaching to war finance, and making for closer co-operation between the Bank of England and the outside market.

THE POTATO CROP OF U.K.

25 PER CENT INCREASE.

LONDON, May 4.

The Press Bureau states:—The Food Controller estimates that the potato acreage of Great Britain in 1918 will approximate 800,000 acres, which is 25 per cent. over that of 1917.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN SHIPPING.

REQUISITIONED BY U.S.A. IN EXCHANGE FOR FOODSTUFFS.

CHRISTIANIA, May 4.

An agreement has been signed between America and Norway, under which the United States sends a quantity of necessities in exchange for the use of a certain amount of Norwegian shipping.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.
The Finance Minister has stated that Sweden will receive a quarter million tons of corn and 800,000 tons of foodstuffs, and a quantity of other vital necessities in exchange for the hiring of 400,000 tons of shipping lying in foreign ports, to the Entente.

The Minister also declared that the Government was doing everything possible on behalf of the Swedes, who were literally fighting against starvation.

FIGHTING AT KIEFF.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.

Fighting occurred at Kieff on the occasion of the overthrowing of the Ukrainian Government, as cabled on the 2nd.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN RUSSIA.

TAGARON OCCUPIED.

LONDON, May 3.

A wireless German official report states:—
We advanced into the Donetz region.

We occupied Tagaron on the Sea of Azov.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON FINNISH BORDER.

GREAT EVENTS EXPECTED.

STOCKHOLM, May 4.

The *Afton Blade* stated that the Russians have massed considerable troops on the Finnish borders.

Great events are expected.

PERSIA AND HER TREATIES.

GOVERNMENT ANNULS ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

AMSTERDAM, May 4.

The Persian Minister at the Hague has handed the Foreign Minister's Note stating that the Persian Government has officially declared null and void all treaties imposed upon it in recent years, especially the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1907 regarding spheres of influence in Persia.

Whether other treaties may later be revised the treaty of 1907 remains definitely annulled.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY CALCULATIONS FALSIFIED.

TASK MUCH HEAVIER THAN ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, May 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says:—
The Germans have not renewed their efforts to advance in Flanders or on the Somme, and their objective time-tables indicate that they are finding their task much heavier than they anticipated.

On Thursday night there was much bombing activity on both sides, our airmen inflicting heavy casualties.

The Australians carried out successful minor operations at Villers Bretonneux while the Canadians "mopped up" a strong post, taking 7 prisoners and 5 machine-guns.

Further north the British rushed a machine-gun emplacement, clearing it out and driving back three survivors of the garrison.

A tremendous crescendo of gunfire has broken out this morning, apparently in the Lys region.

FIVE NEW Y.C.'S.

SUPERHUMAN DEEDS OF HEROISM.

THREE POSTHUMOUS AWARDS.

LONDON, May 3.

Almost superhuman heroism characterises the acts for which five Victoria Crosses have been awarded. Three of the recipients are dead. The following are typical:—

Second-Lieut. E. M. Cassidy, late Lancashire Fusiliers.—During a hostile attack when the flank of a Division was engaged, Cassidy, who was commanding a Company in close support, most nobly carried out to the letter the orders that he must hold the position to the last. The enemy came on in overwhelming numbers, endeavouring to turn the flank. He, however, continually rallied his men under terrible bombardment. The enemy were several times cleared out of the trench by his personal leadership. His company was eventually surrounded, but Cassidy fought on, encouraging and exhorting his men until he was killed. His most gallant conduct held up the whole attack at this point, and undoubtedly saved the left flank from possible disaster.

Private H. G. Columbine, late Machine-Gun Corps.—Owing to casualties Columbine took command of a gun and kept firing from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon, in an isolated unwired position, beating back successive waves. An attack by a low-flying aeroplane enabled the enemy finally to gain a strong footing in a trench on either side. The position being untenable, Columbine ordered the two remaining men to get away, and though bombed from either side he kept the gun firing, inflicting tremendous losses. He was eventually killed by a bomb blowing up him and his gun.

GERMAN TALK OF "KAISER'S BATTLE" VANISHED.

MILITARY EXPERTS SOBERING THE CITIZENS.

LONDON, May 3.

It is specially noteworthy that with the lull in the fighting since the German defeat at Ypres, all German talk of "The Kaiser's Battle" has vanished. German experts on the staffs of the newspapers have now been instructed to warn the people that no new Sedan is possible, that Ypres is very strong and that the British are most stubborn and that, after all, Ypres has no importance for Germany. They declare that the German Command may decide not to take Ypres.

DELAY IN AMERICA'S INTERVENTION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, May 3.

Sir William Robertson's warning is commented upon in London as timely. It is pointed out that one reason why American intervention has not been sooner active in some

fields is because America made arrangements for intervention on an immense scale and she realized that a successful offensive against Germany may be necessary to win the war.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO PEACE MOVE.

LONDON, May 3.

The *Times* refers to a despatch from Washington stating that diplomats anticipate a peace move, but it remarks that no offer of mediation, even from the Pope, will be considered. Any proposal for peace must come from Germany.

The *Times* declares that the Allies will meet any such move with the same unbroken front as they met the latest military offensive.

FRENCH STEAMER IN NEUTRAL WATERS.

TORPEDOED BY GERMANS.

LONDON, May 3.

Another instance of German disregard of neutral territorial waters is the case of the French steamer *Proence*, which was torpedoed from the land side while 2,600 yards from the Spanish coast. The *Proence* grounded upon reaching Palamos harbour.

LOSS OF BRITISH GUNS IN PALESTINE.

HORSES AND DETACHMENTS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, May 3.

In connection with the abandonment of nine guns mentioned in the Palestine communiqué, cabled yesterday, it is officially announced that the horses and detachments were safely withdrawn.

BRITISH CO-OPERATION IN ITALY.

109 AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 3.

A British official message states that since the arrival of our men in Italy we have destroyed 109 aeroplanes and have lost 13.

ANOTHER GERMAN INHUMANITY.

BRITISH WOUNDED TRANS-PORTED UNDER IMPROPER CONDITIONS.

LONDON, May 3.

The Dutch papers state that the 107 severely wounded British, who arrived at Rotterdam for repatriation, were not sent from Germany under proper conditions. No hospital train was provided and the Dutch medical authorities expressed forcible opinions regarding the transport of stretcher cases in such circumstances.

The German authorities, it is pointed out, must either confess inhumanity or admit that no hospital trains are available owing to the German losses in the West.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

HOME RULE BILL ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE.

LONDON, May 3.

The Lobby correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government is determined to proceed with Home Rule, which will be on federal lines, providing one Parliament for the whole of Ireland. The Bill will be introduced the week after next.

An appreciable improvement in the situation in Ireland is reported in consequence of the appointment of Mr. F. Shortt, K.C., as Chief Secretary, and Captain Redmond as Intelligence Officer on Lord French's Staff.

The *Times* Lobby correspondent confirms the rumour that the Home Rule Bill is assuming definite shape. It lays down the Federal principle for the United Kingdom. The correspondent says the Customs and Excise will be almost certainly reserved to the Irish Parliament until after the war. It is understood that an additional safeguard for Ulster is provided in the form of an Ulster Committee with a power of veto on legislation affecting Ulster.

The latest proposal for the *Tierce* is that it shall be placed in commission, possibly, under Lord Midleton, Lord French and Justice Ross.

The *Daily Express* says that all Parliamentary plans have been upset by the new situation. Instead of a month's holiday at Whitsuntide, there will probably be only a week, and it is expected that the Commons will sit all summer.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND RAW MATERIALS.
PREPARATIONS FOR POST-WAR
SHORTAGE.

London, May 4.
With reference to the cables in connection with German commercial preparations for after the war, enemy newspapers are featuring that German dependence on raw materials is controlled by the Allies and the consequent necessity of making the question of raw materials one of the most important at the peace negotiations.

Herr Dittmann, an ex-German Consul, advocates playing off the Allies against one another by telling America that she can't have potatoes unless supplies of cotton and copper are guaranteed and influencing Australia through her interest in maintaining the German wool market.

RUTHLESS METHODS
ADVISED.

Herr Zimmermann, a well-known colonial enthusiast, in the course of remarkable articles, goes further and says the remedy is a vast colonial empire. He says: "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly, from our military superiority, after further great events in the West. Our colonial demands must not be confined to the Belgian and French Congo."

Proceeding, he draws attention to Nigeria's exports of palm kernels and palm oil, and says the Nigeria, Cameroon and Congo territories are in a position to deliver immediately over 800,000 tons of palm kernels and palm oil, and he could conceive a German Colonial Empire in Central Africa and the South Seas which would supply immediately 400,000 tons of oil fruits and more than a million tons at an early date, making Germany almost entirely independent.

Concluding, Herr Zimmermann said: "To-day this colonial empire is not firmly in our hands. We must await coming events and then we shall talk further; then we shall speak of the security of permanent connections between this colonial empire and Germany. Recently Herr Stoutsman of the Foreign Office said that a free Ireland would mean freedom of the seas. A German alliance with a free Ireland would permanently secure the connection between Germany and her colonial possessions in Africa."

TURCO-GERMAN ARMIES IN
PALESTINE.

CHANGE OF COMMAND.

London, May 6.
The *Muecinne Neue Stenachrich-Zen* indicates that General Iman von Sanders has succeeded General Falkenhayn in command of the Turco-German Armies in Palestine.

AUSTRALIA TO FIGHT TO THE END.

THE GERMAN MENACE IN THE
PACIFIC.

MELBOURNE, May 5.
Mr. W. A. Watt, acting Prime Minister, in a speech, declared that the policy of the Australian National Party was to fight to the end. Australia's only chance of future safety was to destroy Germany's chance of getting bases in the Pacific adjacent to Australia.

OFFICER REMOVED FROM THE
INDIAN ARMY.

London, May 6.
The *Gazette* announces that Colonel F. Holland, retired, Indian Army, has been removed from the Army, His Majesty the King having no further use of his services as an officer.

NEW TAXES IN CANADA.
INCREASES ON TOBACCO, TEA
AND COFFEE.

Ottawa, May 5.
Mr. MacLean, acting Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, outlining the new taxes, said the duty on coffee, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco would be increased. Tea, which was at present free, would be taxed at 8d. per pound.

THE TSAR AND TATIANA
TRANSFERRED TO EKATERIN-
BURG.

London, May 5.
A Reuter message from Moscow, dated the 4th, states the ex-Tsar and Tatiana and one daughter, according to the Soviet announcement, have been transferred to Ekaterinburg, owing to the alleged efforts of the present and monarchists in the neighbourhood of Tobolsk to promote their escape.

The Tsarevitch is not mentioned. (Ekaterinburg is a town in Perm, Russia, in the centre of a mining district.)

POLITICAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

PARTY LEADERS OPPOSE POST-
PONEMENT OF REICHSRAT
SITTINGS.

London, May 4.
The chaotic political situation continues in Austria. The Premier, Dr. von Seidler, addressing the Reichsrat party leader, admitted that the entire military and political position had reached a climax. The economic, especially food, conditions were very serious.

Apparently alluding to the offensive in Italy, he said the next few months would bring big decisions. It was necessary that the Government should not be hampered by Parliamentary troubles. Therefore, he recommended that Parliament should not resume at present.

Herr von Gross, President of the Reichsrat, refused to further postpone the sittings, while even a section of the German Party was not keen in the elimination of Parliament.

Herr Adler, the leader of the Social Democrats, and also other party leaders, including the Poles, warned the Premier against a postponement of the sittings.

Further developments are awaited with the greatest interest.

PROFOUND PRUSSIAN DISAPPOINT-
MENT.ANGRY COMMENT OVER
DEFEAT OF SUFFRAGE
BILL.

AMSTERDAM, May 5.
The Prussian Lower House's rejection of the equal suffrage Bill, tabled on the 2nd, which was promised by the Kaiser and strongly supported by the Government, has provoked angry comment in the German Radical and Socialist newspapers, which declare that the disappointment of the great mass of the Prussian people is so profound that it constitutes a danger which should not be underestimated.

These papers insist that the Government showed a deplorable weakness by not immediately dissolving Parliament, which is so conservative that the proposed reform seems scarcely attainable, except with nullifying the qualifications. A possibility exists of some compromise before the third reading, but supporters of the Reform are not sanguine.

AUSTRIAN REICHSRAT TO BE
ADJOURNED.EMPEROR KARL SAVES HIS
FACE.

AMSTERDAM, May 5.
A message from Vienna states the Emperor has empowered Dr. von Seidler (the Premier) to adjourn the Reichsrat.

An official journal explains the measure as due to the inability of the Parliament to find a stable policy, which is necessary in a decisive phase of the war. The resumption of the Reichsrat will only sharpen political antagonisms and endanger the fulfilment of the economic task, especially the solution of the supply of food to enable the nations to hold out on which everything depends.

The *Berliner Tageblatt's* Vienna correspondent says the adjournment is chiefly due to the desire of the Crown to avoid debates on the Emperor's letter and on the Members of the House. The Duke of Bourbon-Parme is concerned in this affair.

The *Wiener Zeitung's* Vienna correspondent says the Government's intention to partition Bohemia, which has increased the Czech population, is largely responsible for the crisis.

RUBBER RESTRICTIONS IN
AMERICA.

WAR TRADE BOARD'S ACTION.

Washington, May 5.
The War Trade Board has placed crude rubber on the restricted imports list.
The price from May 1st will be 62 cents per pound for standard quality, 63 cents per pound smoked sheets and standard quality first crepe, and 68 cents per pound fine Para s.s.f. New York.

THE SILVER MARKET.

ANOTHER FURTHER RISE.

London, May 5.
Silver is quoted at 40 1/2. There is no demand and the Market is quiet.

THE WEEKLY REPORT.

London, May 6.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly Silver Report, say:—

The command price is now practically established.
The Shanghai exchange has eased somewhat, and is now much below parity with silver. The German Reichsbank return issued on April 23rd states that its silver holding is now over 20,000,000 compared with about 1800,000 a year ago.

MANCHESTER COTTON
OPERATIVES.

DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

London, May 6.
Representatives of all the Cotton Trade Unions at a meeting at Manchester, on Saturday decided to formulate a demand for a further advance in wages.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

INTENSE ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

ACTIVITY NEAR TPRES.

London, May 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We slightly improved on position north-eastward of Hinges, capturing two machine-guns.

The French secured prisoners in a successful local operation in the L'Ocre sector.

The enemy's artillery, on the morning of the 4th, opened an intense bombardment of the French and British positions from the neighbourhood of L'Ocre to southward of Ypres and they have shown great activity in the Forest-de-Nieppe and Meteren sectors.

BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

London, May 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Despite haze, on May 2, we dropped three-and-a-half tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets.

There was severe air-fighting. We brought down four and drove down four enemy machines out of control. Five of ours are missing.

Our night-birds dropped five-and-a-half tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Jonville and on the railway junctions at Bapaume and Caix. We also dropped three heavy bombs from a low height on the lock gates at Zebrugge.

We successfully raided, on May 3, the railway station and sidings at Thionville, and again hit the Carl Shutte works. We observed bursts on the station sidings and gasworks. All our machines returned.

BOMBARDMENT ON FRENCH
FRONT.GERMAN VICTORY IN FINLAND
CLAIMED.

London, May 4.
A wireless German evening official message states:—

"After five days' battle we defeated the enemy near Lahdi and Tarastobas in Finland, taking 20,000 prisoners."

THE GREATEST MINE-FIELD EVER
Laid.THE NEW PROHIBITED AREA
IN THE NORTH SEA.

London, May 4.
Mr. Archibald Hord, writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, says the new prohibited area in the North Sea will exist from May 15, its base forming a line between Norway and Scotland and its peak running northward within the Arctic Circle. It is the greatest mine-field ever laid, the area embracing 121,000 square miles.

Mr. Hord suggests that the Admiralty is applying the same methods to the northern exit of North Sea as in the Straits of Dover. While the Germans have been building submarine cruisers the Admiralty has been laying plans for dealing with these new craft.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH AVIATORS WORK.

London, May 4.
An Italian official message says:—

British and Italian aviators were active in bringing down twelve hostile machines on the 3rd instant.

THE IMPENDING AUSTRIAN
OFFENSIVE.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—

There was activity of considerable violence on the 2nd inst. along the Italian front from Giudicaria valley to the Adriatic.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO
THE FRONT.

The announcement from Vienna that the Emperor Karl, accompanied by General von Arz, Chief of the General Staff, and a high German military representative, has gone to the Italian front is regarded in some quarters as foreshadowing an early Austrian offensive.

THE RENEWED PEACE OFFENSIVE.

NEUTRAL EMISSARIES
ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

London, May 4.
The newspapers, discussing Germany's next "peace offensive," reflect the determination of the British nation and the Allies to see the war through and the impossibility of their being duped into a peace which does not fulfil the principles for which they are fighting.

The *Times* says the general expectation that the failure of the German offensive to secure a crushing victory would be followed by a peace offensive in Allied countries seems likely to be fulfilled. German speakers and agents are showing suspicious readiness to dilate upon food shortage and general discomfort in Germany with the obvious intention of leading a ring of sincerity to the German profession of anxiety for peace. At the same time, neutral emissaries of well-known antecedents and tendencies, are understood to have recently come to England and other Allied countries for the purpose of suggesting that if the Allies only show a pacific disposition they will find Germany ready to meet them on moderate terms. In some instances these emissaries are believed to have submitted proposals regarding the best policy for the Allies to follow relative to the internal situation in Germany. It need hardly be said the origin of these manoeuvres is as well understood as the purpose of the military offensive in March and the Allied Governments will present as equally firm a front to the peace intrigues as the armies have presented to the military attacks.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO BE
DUPED.

The *Daily Mail* says: The irruption of amiable neutrals into England with no visible business has already begun, including the arrival of a pro-German friend of Dr. von Kuhlmann's who is not charged with any official mission, so far as his London Legation is aware. These neutral emissaries could save themselves much trouble and some personal danger if they clearly recognised that Great Britain will not be duped like the Bolsheviks and the Ukraine dopes.

The *Daily Express* says the first of the peace offensive agents has been to London and has laid proposals, semi-officially, before various officials. He is a Dutchman of important financial associations, and he made enquiries on behalf of the civil, not the military party, of Germany.

This agent told the authorities here that our refusal to consider peace last year deprived the Civil Party in Germany of the chance of ousting the Military Party, and added that the most we could hope for now was peace by arrangement.

"There is no such thing in the English dictionary as peace by arrangement," he was told, and the speaker added: "Very soon there will be no such phrase as raw material in the German Dictionary." The paper adds: There is no doubt the present peace offensive is inspired largely by Herr Ballin and other German commercial shipping magnates.

DECORATIONS FOR NAVAL
SERVICES.

WOMEN TO BE INCLUDED.

London, May 4.
The Admiralty announces that a distinctive chevron will be issued to all description of naval servants including women, who began sea service in 1914 and an additional chevron for each year of subsequent service. A similar military arrangement was cabled on 15th October.

Dominion naval servants are eligible for the award in respect of service outside their own country.

NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT
WITH SWITZERLAND.AN EXCHANGE OF WOOD AND
FOOD.

London, May 4.
A new economic arrangement has been concluded between Switzerland and representatives of the Allies, by which the former undertakes to supply the Allied Governments with certain quantities of wood for a period of eight months, the Allies undertaking to supply Switzerland with food.

SATURDAY'S CYMRHANA.
TRAINING TIMES.

The following times were taken on Saturday morning. The track was in a flooded state while the gallops were in progress:—

WAIF, 1 mile, 37, 1.13, 1.46.3, 2.10.1.
SKEW, 1 1/2 mile, 36, 1.11, 1.46, 2.20.2.

DOUBTFUL, 1 1/2 mile, 39, 1.10.3, 1.38, 2.33.
MARNE, 1 1/2 mile, 37, 1.10, 1.48, 2.24.2, 2.56.1.

DIVIDEND, 1 1/2 mile, 38, 1.13, 1.48, 2.26, 3.00.
M. GLORY, 1 1/2 mile, 41, 1.18, 1.53.3, 2.51, 3.07.

GREEN CLOTH, 1 1/2 mile, 44, 1.38, 2.06, 2.44, 3.20.
ANTICIPATION, 1 1/2 mile, 38, 1.12.3, 1.45.3.

PERKSKILL, 1 1/2 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.53.2, 2.29.1.
BUBBERLAND, 1 1/2 mile, 40, 1.16, 1.53, 2.30, 3.06.2.

BIDGEWAY, 1 1/2 mile, 53, 1.44, 2.34, 3.13.2, 3.49.
HUNTSMAN, 1 mile, 43, 1.18, 1.50.2, 2.08.1.

CAMPFORD, 1 mile, 47, 1.30, 2.08.1, 2.35.2, 3.11.
CHURCHMAN, 1 1/2 mile, 43, 1.21, 1.59, 2.35.2, 3.11.

WINDSOR DAHLIS, 1 mile, 38, 1.17, 1.54, 2.27.2.
SNUFFBOX, 1 1/2 mile, 39, 1.10, 1.58, 2.36.1, 3.00.2.

BROWN MOUSE, 1 1/2 mile, 42, 1.19, 1.55, 2.33, 3.00.3.
SHAMROCK CAT, 38, 1.16, 1.52.2, 2.26.

BARSK CHIEF, 1 1/2 mile, 39, 1.18, 1.55, 2.28.2.
2ND VIOLIN, 1 1/2 mile, 40, 1.18, 1.55, 2.32.4, 3.00.4.

CONQUEST, 1 1/2 mile, 40, 1.15, 1.40, 2.24, 2.57.1.
HAGGIE, 1 1/2 mile, 45, 1.26, 2.00, 2.46, 3.20.

BLACK CAT, 1 1/2 mile, 41, 1.12, 1.44.

SHANGHAI BANKER'S DOMICILE.

Our Scottish correspondent writes:—

In the Outer House of the Scottish Court of Session, before Lord Ormisdale, judgment was pronounced in an action of multiple-pinding brought to decide a question regarding succession to the estate of the late Wm. Murray, who died on 11th April, 1915, unmarried and intestate, and who for many years was manager of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai. The fund in *quo* amounted to £48,000. The pursuer, Robert Simpson Murray, retired bank agent, Rutherglen, who is a cousin and one of the surviving next-of-kin of the deceased, was appointed his executor, and the fund was claimed by relatives of the deceased, both on the paternal and maternal side. Owing to the deceased's residence abroad, a question was raised as to his domicile at the date of his death. Mr. Murray was born of Scottish parents at Dunghur, in the parish of Cardross, Dumfriesshire, in June 1841. If he retained his Scottish domicile of origin at his death his estate would fall to be divided according to the Scottish law of intestate succession; if he had abandoned that domicile and acquired a domicile of choice in England, then the estate would be divided according to English law. By the Scottish law of intestate succession the paternal line was preferred to the maternal line, and by the law of England there was no such preference.

Lord Ormisdale decided that Mr. Murray's domicile at the date of his death was Scottish; repelled the claim to the fund of the first cousins in the maternal line, six in number; and sustained the claim of the first cousins in the paternal line, thirty-three in number.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

CHIEF AND STAFF INSPECTORS.

All Chief and Staff Inspectors are requested to call at this Office on Tuesday, 7th May, at any time between the hours of 9.30, 12.30, 2.30 and 6.30 p.m.

THE NEW ERA.

TERRESTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Can it be that the world is incessantly passing from an oceanic era, which has lasted for four centuries, in which the maritime nations have come to the fore, and sea-routes been of most importance, to a terrestrial era in which the land-routes will be more important and land-power be misused to an equality with sea-power or even predominate over it? Within recent years there has been an immense development of railroads, steadily diminishing the necessity of sea-travel. The trans-continental lines in the United States and Canada, the Siberian railway, the almost realised Cape-to-Cairo connection, the railway link, accepted at both ends, and in middle section, between Europe, via Persia and India, to Singapore, the new route from Europe to Valparaiso via a trans-Atlantic line to Germany across the Atlantic, the narrowest of the Panama Canal, and so on, all tend to diminish the importance of sea-travel. The new era is already dawning.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE IT A RULE, if you have to go away, to keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as it always does good, and the household is safe without it for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS
In a speech in the House of Commons recently, Herr Haase, the Socialist, declared that the world was passing from an oceanic era, which has lasted for four centuries, in which the maritime nations have come to the fore, and sea-routes been of most importance, to a terrestrial era in which the land-routes will be more important and land-power be misused to an equality with sea-power or even predominate over it. Within recent years there has been an immense development of railroads, steadily diminishing the necessity of sea-travel. The trans-continental lines in the United States and Canada, the Siberian railway, the almost realised Cape-to-Cairo connection, the railway link, accepted at both ends, and in middle section, between Europe, via Persia and India, to Singapore, the new route from Europe to Valparaiso via a trans-Atlantic line to Germany across the Atlantic, the narrowest of the Panama Canal, and so on, all tend to diminish the importance of sea-travel. The new era is already dawning.

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	1917			

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Superintendent.

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THE MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, HONGKONG.

REPORT FOR 1917.

The Committee for 1917 consisted of: The Right Rev. The Bishop of Victoria (Chairman), Commodore H. G. Sandeman, R.N., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., G. W. Barton, Esq., F. B. L. Bowley, Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer), G. T. Edkins, Esq., G. Piercy, Esq., Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M.A. (Secretary).

ANNUAL REPORT.

COMMITTEE.

There have been no changes on the Committee during the year.

STAFF.

In December the Chaplain was offered the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School, which position he accepted after careful consideration and advice. The Chaplain came out to the Colony in September 1914 as Chaplain to the Bishop of Victoria and Assistant Master at St. Paul's College. When the Missions to Seamen Chaplain went Home in April 1915 the Rev. W. T. Featherstone became part-time Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen and Mr. F. W. Everton was appointed Lay Reader. Since June, 1916 when Mr. F. W. Everton went Home the Rev. W. T. Featherstone has acted as full-time Chaplain. It is with great regret that he now gives up work which he has always found very enjoyable and has great interest in. He desires to thank most cordially all who have supported him so willingly and so generously during his tenure of office. His resignation takes effect in April and, if possible, the vacancy will be filled in September.

THE INSTITUTE.

The fact that men of seventeen different nationalities have stayed at the Institute during the year is one which shows what a need such a building as the Institute supplies and is one which should commend it to the support of people and firms of all nationalities. Such Institutes as the one we have in Hongkong, controlled by the central Society of the Missions to Seamen, London, and by duly appointed local Committees, and all flying the "Angels Flag," can be found in 110 of the largest ports of the world. They provide, as nearly as possible, a home for men away from home where good board and lodging at reasonable prices are provided, as well as Reading and Writing Rooms and other attractions. In Hongkong during 1917 we have not had so many of H. M. Ships staying for long periods as we had in 1916, but when H. M. Ships have been in port the men have used the Institute very well and have always expressed their appreciation of the use of the building.

Soldiers stationed here have also availed themselves of the offer of the Committee made to them in the early days of the war of the use of the Institute as a Club. Every night the Reading and Writing Rooms, the Billiard Room and games have been very well patronised.

Over 12,000 letters have been written in the Institute during the year.

In the first few months of the year several concerts were held.

Men training for the boxing competitions availed themselves of the use of the Hall, Punch-Balls, etc. The men of the U. S. Navy who trained for one contest used the Institute as their Headquarters. We are grateful to Mr. "Kid" Marriot for his interest in connection with the Boxing; he has got together a good collection of gloves, etc. and has supervised the training of men and given lessons to boys.

During the year a Library has been formed and over 1,000 volumes have been collected, labelled, catalogued and put in new bookcases. Messrs. Spratling and Cockburn of the Middlesex Regiment have spent many hours of hard work in this connection and the Committee desire to convey to them their very best thanks. It is hoped that the Library will be well used during coming years. Printed catalogues will be ready in April.

Several meetings of various kinds have been held in the Institute during the year. The Large Hall, with a seating accommodation of over 300 people, and the Meeting Room, are always available for meetings, etc. Application for the use of the Hall and Room should be made in writing to the Chaplain or Managers.

Light refreshments have been provided throughout the year and meals for those staying in the building.

Our receipts for refreshments, etc. and for cabins and beds are smaller than they were prior to the war. This is due to the fact that fewer of H. M. Ships stay in harbour for long periods and to the shortness of leave ashore. Thus it will be seen that for the present we are more dependent on financial support in the way of subscriptions and donations.

As a Club, both sailors and soldiers have made very good use of the building. There has always been a good supply of reading matter and the number of letters written shows how much the Institute is appreciated and what a need it supplies.

From the number of nationalities using the Institute and because of the variety of the work it will be seen that the management of such a building needs tact, energy and skill. We

are very fortunate in having Mrs. Allen as our Manageress and also the willing co-operation of Mr. Allen who does much honorary work. To them we give our warmest thanks and wish them and the staff who work under them a happy and successful year in 1918.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Services have been held regularly every Sunday and occasionally on week days. The Church cannot now, strictly speaking, be called a Seamen's Church. At present very few men stay in the Sailors' Home adjoining the Church and as those on ships in Harbour do not land at West Point as much as they did in former years, we and that men from ships who go to Church prefer to go to the Cathedral or to St. Andrew's, Kowloon. St. Peter's Church is very much valued by the people who attend it regularly, and there is ample scope for a church in that district. The attendance has been maintained during the year, and there is an increase in the offerings, received and great interest has been shown in the work of the Church by several ladies and some of the younger members. In donations, there is a slight decrease but this is due to the fact that no special appeal for donations was made this year. Very good support has again been given to the H.K. Church Missionary Association.

In November Mr. H. Sykes resigned the position of Hon. Organist as his time is so fully occupied. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Sykes for his work as Organist and for the great interest which he shows in the Church generally.

In December Mr. T. A. Martin, a former pupil of Mr. Douglas Fuller, the Cathedral Organist, was appointed Organist of St. Peter's Church.

During the year it was decided to purchase new Hymn Books and Prayer Books. An order has been sent Home and a sum of £45.2s.4d. (= \$315) has been transmitted through the Chaplain.

The Hassocks have all been recovered and repaired, and a new ceiling has been put in the vestry. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have kindly superintended the repairs.

The Chaplain regrets that his other duties during the year have prevented him from doing more visiting and general work in connection with St. Peter's Church.

In addition to the services held at St. Peter's Church, the Chaplain has taken or assisted at 63 services at St. John's Cathedral and at other Churches in the Diocese.

It is with very great regret that we say "Good-bye" to Mr. and Mrs. Piercy who leave the Colony in May, 1918. They have both done very faithful and valuable service at the Diocesan Boys' School for nearly forty years, and, during that time, have always taken a very active interest in the work at St. Peter's Church and in connection with the Missions to Seamen. May they live to enjoy many happy years of peaceful retirement and may many people be inspired to copy their faithful and fruitful example.

VISITING.

There have been fewer visits paid to ships during the year; this is due to the accumulation of work ashore. Until there is an increase in the staff general visiting will suffer. As was stated in our last report, owing to the uncertainty of conditions caused by the war and the need for men at Home we do not feel justified in increasing our staff. Visits have been paid regularly to hospitals and there is much evidence of appreciation of such visits.

LITERATURE.

A good supply of books, magazines and papers have been greatly valued at the Institute, by men on ships and by troops to whom we have sent any surplus.

We would again remind our readers that books, magazines, etc. are always welcome. During 1916 we would like a larger supply of magazines and such papers as the *Sketch*, *Bylander* and *Tatler*; if they are not too old they can first of all be used in the Institute and later distributed.

FINANCE.

Financially we have had a very successful year although we need a large balance in hand as we have no reserve funds and considerable repairs will be necessary in 1918 (e.g. the painting of the outside woodwork and iron-work of the Institute). The Chaplain has often wondered if it would be possible to start an Endowment Fund for the Institute. An Institution like this ought to have a Reserve Fund for extensive repairs and in the event of emergencies. The generosity which the Chaplain has experienced during his three years' work in connection with the Institute, leads him to believe that a ready response would be given if an Endowment Fund were started.

Such a fund in Hongkong could be assigned as a local tribute to the Mercantile Marine and H. M. Navy. Without these two services there would be no Hongkong as it is known to us; we owe a huge debt to these services. Hongkong could pay a lasting tribute to them by means of an Endowment Fund for the Seamen's Institute. Such a Fund would enable the Institute to give more and better provision for men who go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in green waters. Cabins and dormitories could be better furnished; better provision could be made for officers and engineers; the Institute could be made more like a Club and the atmosphere of an "at home" with the usual interpretation of the word, which is a very pleasant thing to have. The Fund could be started in 1917 with a view to better provision for the year.

CROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANK.

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